Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is often called the Good-Luck Baking Powder.

Owing to the fact that good luck always attends the use of Dr. Price's, it is not essential to use it the moment it is mixed nor is it required to have the oven always just so, as in the case with ammonia of alum powders. It is not luck after all, but the exact accuracy and care exercised in the preparation and combination of all the ingredients of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Competent chemists are employed to test the strength and purity of each ingredient. Nothing is trusted to chance. Hence; it is always uniform in its work.

House wives never fail to have "good luck" in making most delicious bread, biscuit, pastry and cakes that remain moist and sweet. Only Baking Powder that contains the white of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

UTILITY OF VOLCANOES.

The Pulverized Material Which They threw Out of Value to the solid matter thrown out by vol

its disposal for the nourishment of its life and for the formation of strata. The

the rivers.

The volcances of the Java district alone

to the sea many times as much

detritus as has been conveyed to the ocean by the greatest river in North America. Allowing for the greater poros-

ity of the volcanic dust, it still seems not unlikely that the ejections from a half dozen great volcanoes of the East Indian archipelago, in a period of a little more

than a century, from 1772 to 1883, far exceeded that brought into the ocean by all the rivers of North America in the

are by far the most powerful which are known, we still cannot fairly reckon that

amounts of ash. If the rainan os share cient this ash quickly decomposes into a fertile soil, which tempts the husband-man to replant the fields as fast as they are ravaged by the explosion. Were it not for the constant return of these

rarer and precious materials to the su-perficial part of the earth by means of volcanic action, it is likely that the earth's surface would want many of the

tion in which it may nurture life.—Cin-cinnati Commercial Gazette.

Picking Up the Bare Coins,

"Do you know what a good many bank tellers and men who handle large amounts of gold and silver coins do at the close of the day?" queried a former

"Go home, probably."
"Yes, but not until they have looked through their metal cash for rare coins."

ough the volcances of this district

Although t

PREE EXCURSION

From California, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon to Portland. We will furnish free round trip transportation o any person residing in any of the above-umed States who desires to purchase Portland ny person residing in any of the above-of States who desires to purchase Furtiand state. This offer will hold good for sixty commencing November I, 1801.
It us at once and get identification papers, mber 1832 will be the boom year for Port-Buy mow white cheep, and self at a big when the boom comes. For particulars ad-cossentative Real Estate & Trust to, 185ark street, Fortland, Oz.

eline Stove Polish; no dust, no sm

THY GERMEA for breakfast.

• HELPLESS. Chicago, Ill. WAS confined to bed; could not walk from lameback: suffered 5 months; doctors did not help; 2 bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL cured me. No return in 5 years.

FRANCIS MAURER.

"ALL RIGHT!

ST JACOBS OIL DID IT."

"August Flower

How does he feel?-He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way -- August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels ent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?-He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Rem-

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.



canvas pouches.

J. R. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia

The king of beasts when conquered is like a lamb, and the young lions are trained one at a time. For several days the animal is well fed. He is tempted to thrust his forepaws out in front of the den. Over them is slipped a noose, and the feet are then firmly tied down. The lion at once begins to roar and thrash his tail and hind legs about the cage. After a time he quiets down and the keeper enters the den. With a dexterous move ment the bag is drawn over the lion's head. The keeper sometimes bestrides his back and holds his seat by tightening his legs around the body and grasping the mane of the animal. In the head

TAMING SAVAGE ANIMALS

covering is usually a sponge, saturated with about eight ounces of chloroform. The lion will try to shake off the keeper, The lien will try to shake off the keeper, but is powerless when his fore paws are tied down. In a moment or two the beast becomes unconscious. Other trainers then enter the den. Great attention and care are exercised over the pulsations of the lien's heart. The pulse is felt under the lower jaw the same as in a horse. It is dangerous to etherize or chloreform an animal of the cat species too severely, and the instant the pulsations become at all feeble the dose has to be lightened.

When the keeper becomes satisfied that the animal is unconscious, they begin operations on his teeth. The canimas, bleuspids and incisors are ent off. It requires great dexterity to know how far in the crown to cut without laying the nerve bare. After the operations on the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the loon is levent met of the teeth are finished.

nerve bare. After the operations on the teeth are finished, the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the lion is bereft of his teeth and claws. A heavy collar and chain are fastened around his neck, and when he comes to consciousness he is a very different beast than before

The keepers will enter the cage at short intervals after this, and, should the lion attempt to spring, the chain retards him, and the keeper at once administers a sharp rap with a rawhide whip. The lion deprived of his teeth and claws soon becomes cowardly. He is kept well fed, and, if too ferocious, is drugged until he becomes used to his keeper's presence in canon is the most important contribu-tion to the materials which the sea has at

the cage.

Tigers are more difficult to conquer.
Their teeth and claws are cut off in a similar manner to those of the lion.
Tigers are more treacherous, and will spring at a keeper unexpectedly and without any warning whatever. They are drugged and kept chained for a long time and often flogged into submission.

Leopards and panthers are easily

life and for the formation of strata. The quantity of the pumiceous and finely pulverized material is enormous. When it falls upon the sea it either floats for a time or at once sinks into the depths. In either case it is, to a great extent, dissolved in the ocean waters, and so contributes to the store of materials which may be appropriated by the organic life of the sea. When it falls on the Isnd, it is generally so incoherent that it is easily Leopards and panthers are easily tamed. With the wolf and the hyens of the sea. When it falls on the land, it is generally so incoherent that it is easily swept away by the rains, and so comes quickly into the ocean. The importance of this contribution to marine sediments has been overlooked by geologists, but it is easy to see that it may amount in mass to something like as much as the earthy matter which is brought to the sea by the rivers. the keepers fear only the teeth. They are "dog footed," and do not strike like a cat animal. Their teeth are cut and a

good club will do the rest.

The operation upon the long tusks of the baboon is so painful and apparently so inhuman as to call for a humane society's interference. The keepers will secure a baboon's paws and legs and draw the creature close up to the bars of his cage. The head will be tied also. After he is made fast his long tusks are sawed off. The baboon is subject to The volcances of the Java district alone within a century throws out a mass of this fragmentary rock amounting probably to not less than 100 cubic miles, and perhaps to twice this quantity. Now, the Mississippi river carries out in the form of dissolved matter, mud and sand about one cubic mile in twenty years, or five cubic miles in a century; thus these volcanoes of the Java district have brought up from the depth of the earth and contributed to the sea many times as much tootache and his teeth extremely sen tive. When the saw cuts through the nerve toe poor beast will utter the most piercing shrieks and howls. To allay the pain, toothache drops of oil of cloves, oil of cajuput and chloroform are poured in the teeth and tar rubbed on to keep out

After the operation is over, the ke retreats, the fastenings are removed and the baboon allowed to recover. After such an operation the baboon schoon shows a disposition to attack a man. It is, therefore, not so wonderful, after all, that the man eaters and all sorts of carthat the man eaters and all sorts of car-nivorous animals are paraded through the streets with keepers among them. Timid people should take heart and re-member that animals clipped, drugged and chained in cages are not possessed of such ferocious instincts as those of their, native wilds.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Not to Be Endured.

If the Federal government desires to stamp out the lottery evil, there will be little opposition on the part of the people and the press; but, if it gives irresponsible underlings the power to stamp out the press when it exercises its right to discuss the law, the result will be not only opp sition, but indignation and trouble all along the line.

Just now the papers are having a good deal to say about the arrest of a Wisconsin editor because he published a clipping from an exchange questioning the validity of the anti-lottery law. If the arrest was made for nothing more than this, then it is putting it mildly to say that our government has become Russianized, so far as its treatment of the press is concerned.

This realies will not work. If lotteries

known, we still cannot fairly reckon that their ejections represent anywhere near the half of the total quantity which came to the earth's surface from such venta during the above named period of 111 years. For during this time some scores of great craters were in eruption, including Skaptar, in Iceland, Vesuvius, Etna, various volcanoes in South America and elsewhere. It seems, therefore, not unlikely that the solid material contributed by volcanoes to the sea floor may, on the average, amount to as much as that taken by the rivers from the land.

Among the solid substances which are ejected by volcanoes we find some of the most indispensable elements of organic life, including phosphorus, soda, potash and other materials. The value of these materials to vegetation may be judged by the fertility which so often characterizes the regions in the immediate vicinity of volcanic cones which cast forth large amounts of ash. If the rainfall be sufficient this ash quickly decomposes into a cent this ash quickly decomposes into

Press is concerned.

This policy will not work. If lotteries cannot be destroyed without also de-

This policy will not work. If lotteries cannot be destroyed without also destroying the freedom of the press, the people will be in favor of letting the lotteries alone. We cannot afford to yield our right to speak and publish fair criticisms of public measures. If we yield the right in one instance, we may expect to be forced to keep silence whenever it suits the government to demand it.

Fortunately it is no easy matter to buildoze the newspapers of America. The menace of fine and imprisonment will intimidate very few. No matter what Federal officials may hold, the newspaper men of the country will not change their conviction that an honest criticism or discussion of the provisions contained in the anti-lottery law cannot with any show of justice he held to be a violation of that law. If they are mistaken in this belief, then the law will have to be repealed or modified. In this Republic the government cannot array itself sgainst the press and have the support of the people.—Allanta (Ga.) Constitution. earth's surface would want many of the substances most necessary for organic life. We thus see that volcanoes play a very important part in the physical his-tory of our planet. The action is, in a large degree, restorative. They help to maintain the earth's surface in a condi-tion in which it may authors life.

Paris' Sewer Cleaning System.

It is scarcely probable that any other
ty in the world will have, at least for a city in the world will have, at least for a long period, a system of sewer cleaning as efficient as that of Paris. The sewers are all constructed with that end in view, workmen can carry on their labors with-out stooping, and the bottom is so shaped as to facilitate the work by the different forms of water gates. In London a second sewer or gallery is sometimes constructed above the main conduit by which a par-tial cleaning is effected. There is not the slightest doubt that all cities will have eventually to build their great intersecting sewers, at least, in such a manner that workmen can pass through them and clean them. No amount of flushing will ever suffice.—Paris Cor. San Francisco

Published His Own Book.

Published His Own Book.

An author who has published his own book has netted nearly \$20,000, whereas his royalties at the usual rates would have yielded him at the outside \$4,500. Some books advertise themselves by an attractive title, some by an ingenious system, some by the author's name, though a good interesting story always advera good, interesting story always advertises itself through its readers, as a good play always inspires those who see it to speak of it to others.—New York Times.

ARSENIC AND AMMONIA.

How Cruelty, Skill and Science Are Com-Remarkable Contrast in the Effect of The slow absorption of many poisons changes in some more or less modified form the complexion, but arsenic and ammonia show their effect about as

ammonia show their effect about as quickly as any. The popular belief that arsenic clears the complexion has led many silly women to kill themselves with it in small, continued doses.

It produces a waxy, ivory-like appearance of the skin during a certain stage of the poisoning, but its terrible after effects have become too well known to make it of common use as a cosmetic.

The effects of ammonia upon the complexion are directly the opposite to that of arsenic. The first symptom of ammonia poisoning which appears among those who work in ammonia factories is a discoloration of the skin of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a

fect upon the complexion, but because it destroys the coating of the stomach and causes dyspepsia and kindred evils.

Prof. Long of Chicago is authority for the statement that, if to fifty million parts of water there is one part of am monin, the water is dangerous. nonia, the water is dangero

The importance of climatology is gradually becoming recognized. No one can doubt that of the many factors which contribute to helper hinder physical well seing, a very large share must be tributed to climate, understood in its widest sense—i. e., to those conditions of atmosphere and soil which are constantly operating upon us by day and by night. The air we breathe, its temper-ature, humidity, pressure and purity, the amount of sunshine we receive, the character of the winds to which we are exposed, the nature of the soil on which we reside, all these factors have a potent influence upon the organism in health, and still more potent influence upon it in its more unstable and sensi-tive condition when the subject of dis-

While few will care to question such obvious considerations, climatology is still comparatively neglected, and does not yet rank where it will probably some day stand—viz., alongside hygiene and dietetics. The reason for this comparative neglect is probably the vague ness which has hitherto for the most part surrounded this subject, and the paucity of accurate and definite data relating to it. It is also unfortunate that the available information is so often obtainable only from interested persons, whose natural bias in favor of certain localities will often, in spite of the most upright intentions, lend a more or less unreal coloring to their statements. - New York

It doesn't take much to attract a crowd in New York. Let two gamins start across Fourteenth street on a run any afternoon, and before they have gone a block there will be a hundred people at their heels, all running. No one but the boys know what's up, but the crowd rushes thit . r without any inquiring. Let a man stop on a corner in plain view and gaze intently at the sky, and in ten minutes fifty or more people will have gaze heavenward. Only New Yorkers would do this. Curiosity is the common failing. I witnessed a noteworthy incident of this character the other evening. It was at the corner of Sixth avenue and

A man halted at the foot of the elevated station and pointed his umbrella toward the rear of the corner house. He did it to demonstrate the extent of New Yorkers' curiosity. He stood there half a minute, when a second man halted. Then a third stopped, and within five minutes the street was blocked and the street cars couldn't move. Several policemen were there, too, and all gazing at the rear wall. Some one said thieves were climbing over the roofs, and other stories equally ridiculous were bruited about. Fully 600 people stood there, not knowing why they did so. It was half an hour before the streets were cleared.—New York Star.

Clearette Smoking Increasing "The laws against eigerette smoking," said a member of one of the largest firms that manufacture that article, "which forbid their sale to minors and call, in New York at least, for the immediate arrest of every youth under sixteen who is caught smoking them in public places, have not had the slightest effect on the cigarette market. Despite these laws and the thunderings of the medical press

"The reason is found in the fact that the average little boy who affects the paper wrapped weed has only a very lim-ited capital at his command. As he buys only the chespest brands the big dealers wont waste time in selling to him. He rarely invests in a whole package, and deals almost entirely with those queer little shops in side streets where cigar-ettes are sold in broken lots at the rate of two for a penny. As you can easily see, the entire suppression of this branch of the business is not liable to exercise much influence upon the trade at large. -New York Tribune

A Friendly Warning.

Mr. White, of Blacktown—See heah,
Johnson, I'se awful mad at you, sah.

Mr. Johnson—G'way fum ms, man.
you fool eround me you'll be madder a
what you is.—Epoch.

"I think a man is a fool who will carry his umbrells under his arm on a crowded street,"
"So do I, madam," said he, polite'y; "that is why I always carry some other man's."—
Washington Post. A Cool Request.

There is a little guild of men face-tiously called "The Early Birds." They rise in the summer before the sparrows, and though they do not go to work themselves it is their vocation to call other people to work. On dark winter mornings they are out before the snow-birds are awake. They have regular routes, and every morning between 4

and 6 o'clock they stop at houses, ring door bells and tell people it's time to get up. Their clients are butchers, barten-ders, car drivers, restaurant keepers and car conductors, men who have to go to work very early in the morning, and to whom it is a serious matter to be fifteen minutes or half an hour late.

Some of these early birds have from fifteen to twenty customers. They get from twenty-five to fifty cents a week from each. The bartenders usually pay half a dollar a week for being called. The fact that their business is a successful one shows that they are more relia-ble and effective than an alarm clock. Their day's work is finished in two hours.—New York Journal.

We wish somebody would give us a few practical views as to the ventilation of churches. By the time a religious service on Sanday is half through the church often becomes so hot the air so impure and the hearers so sleepy that little good is done by the sermon. We wish architects were half as solicitous about ventilation as they are about the turn of an arch or the groove of a pillar. -Christian Inquirer.

Dr. Eisen—You are getting near sighted, madam. You should wear glasses. Mrs. Gidet—Oh, doctor! My nose is too small to hold eye glasses, and spectacles are so very unbecoming. What shall I do?—Puck.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSE SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far West a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less sulubrious than older settled localities on account of the missma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshest. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaris and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climatic changes, exposure and maccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

"If there is one thing I like," said the forger it is a good name." ALL REFORMERS

In Art, Religion or Science Since the

Have at some time been called bigots, fa-natics, renegades. And a people have stoned a prophet to whose memory the next generation has raised a monument for the greatness of his deeds.

Sonorise, Wash., Aug. 19, 1801.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordon, Scattle, Wash.—Dean Docton: Will have to write you that I am surprised to find myself so greatly improved in so little time, and am pleased to say that I could not give your medicines too great praise. My health was gone, I felt that medicines could do me no good. I was hopeless of ever recovering. I thought too late to try your medicines, but with death staring me in the face I determined to do so. I am pleased that I did it, for at this date I have received tenfold the price of the medicines. If I should say one hundred fold. It would not be overvatuing the difference in my health. I feel like another man. Yours respectfully,

James H, Hyson.

East Sound, Wash., Aug. 13, 1901.

Dr. J. Essene Jordan, Scattle, Wash.—Bean Sin.
It has been some time since I have written to you, but I have been some time since I have written to you, but I have been getting along so well that did not think it necessary. I have stopped taking the treatment now, and I believe I am cuttien well. Your mediclines have done what you toke us they would do—they have made a new womand of me. I now feel like myself sgain, after suffering for eight years with catarrh of the head and bronefit, and that very painful thing—not raight of the atomach. I took three months welleten. Both over husband and myself feel at raigis of the stomach. I took three months medicine. Both my husband and myself feel as though we cannot be thankful enough to you for what you have done for me. I hope that every one who is suffering as I was will hear of Dr. Jordan and his most valuable needlednes. Your most respectfully. Mas. C. Ansarmono.

Dr. Jordan's office is at the residence of ex-Mayor Yesler. Third and James streets, Seattle, Wash. Consultations and prescriptions absolute.

ly free. Send for free book explaining the Historian

genetic system.

CAUTION.—The Histogenetic Medicines are sold in but one agency in each town. The label around the bottle bears the following inscription: "Pr. J. Eugene Jordan, Histogenetic Medicine." Every other device is a fraud. Benjamin Franklin was the original lightning

OUR LITTLE WORRIES AND ILLS.

It is the little things of life, the worrie of to-day and to-morrow, that make the crow's feet around our eyes. So the little pains of an hour or a minute break down the constitution. Look after the little ills. the constitution. Look after the little ills. Brandsta's Pills cure, dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, blious attacks, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two pills every night is sufficient.

Revenue statistics show that most tobacce

chewers throughout the United States pre-fer Star Plug, and when one considers that it is not only the best chew, but the most conomical, every plug being a full sixteenounce pound, it is not strange. Consumers who study their own interests will take nothing but Star Plug.

Lady or gentleman wanted to represent asso-ciation of portrait painters. Permanent posi-tion. Fer particulars address Leonardo Associa-tion, 101 West Plat, New York City.

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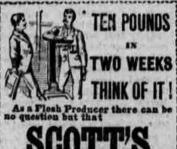


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HAY FEVER We want the name and ad-drawn of very miffers in the & ASTHMA P. Herold Rayes, M.B., Buffala, R.T.

ink Erasting Penell. Agents making see per work. N. P. N. U. No. 413-8, F. N. U. No. 490

dimes were all coined before 1846. The silver three cent piece of 1873, with the large star, brings sixty cents; the copper two cent piece of the same year is worth the same. The flying eagle cent of 1856 sells for \$1. All the gold coins coined prior to 1833 command premiums.—Chicago Trilane. Small Boy-Mrs. Jones, can your little boy come out and play with us—the fat one, I mean? We've got a new buttle' gost and we'd like to try him on something soft. Contractors on heating and vibuildings. Estimates furnished.

sufficient.

BRANDERTE'S PILLS are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated. and the thunderings of the medical press the cigarette business has grown steadily, and the entire output of the factories to-day is fully one-third greater than that of two years ago. Even if the laws against the cigarette smoking minor were strictly enforced, which they are not, it would not at all influence the For Poultry Raisers. Feed your chickens a THE THEOAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Tro-ches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat. Speakers and Singers find the Troches useful. In a few weeks the cheerful idiot who writes it mas will make his next annual visit.